92-1039

No. _____

Supreme Court, U.S.
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In The

Supreme Court of the United States

December Term, 1992

GREGG BOOKER,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE APPELLATE COURT FOR THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
BRIEF FOR PETITIONER
(WITH ATTACHED APPENDICES)

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QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Whether The Petitioner Was Deprived Of His Constitutional Right To Due Process When The Connecticut Appellate Court Applied The "Waiver Rule" And Reviewed The Evidence In Toto In Affirming The Trial Court's Denial Of The Defendant's Motion For Acquittal At The End Of The State's Case-In-Chief?

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DECEMBER TERM, 1992

GREGG BOOKER, Petitioner
v.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE APPELLATE COURT
FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Petitioner, Gregg Booker, respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the order of the Appellate Court for the State of Connecticut entered in this proceeding on June 23, 1992.

OPINIONS BELOW

The Connecticut Appellate Court issued its opinion affirming the conviction of the petitioner on charges of conspiracy to sell narcotics in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 53a-48 and 21a-277 and of two counts of manslaughter in the first degree in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 53a-8 and 53a-55(a)(3), which is reported in *State v. Booker*, 28 Conn. App. 34 (1992). (App. A).

The Petitioner filed a petition for certification to the Connecticut Supreme Court for permission to appeal from the judgment of the Appellate Court, which was denied on September 17, 1992 and reported in *State v. Booker*, 223 Conn. 919 (1992) (Berdon, J., dissenting) (App. B).

JURISDICTION

The order of the Connecticut Appellate Court was rendered on June 23, 1992. The petition for certification to the Connecticut Supreme Court was denied on September 17, 1992. (App. B). This petition for a writ of certiorari was filed within sixty (60) days of that denial. Therefore, this Court's jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Fourteenth Amendment

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Trial Court Proceedings

State's Case-In-Chief:

On July 18, 1988 at approximately 11:00 p.m., there was a shooting incident at Roodner Court in Norwalk, Connecticut. Tr. at 30, 33, 39, 134-42, 213, 262, 332-6, 443, 457-8, 585, 587. There were approximately 100 people gathered in the parking lots in the center area of the complex when the shooting occurred. Tr. at 30. Witnesses produced by the state described three different areas from which shots were fired:

(1) the Defendant and a stocky, black male[1] fired shots from a stairwell in front of Buildings 13 and 14. Tr. at 30, 134, 207-13, 333, 444.

---

[1] Testimony produced in the Defendant's case indicated that this person was Lamont Oliver. Mr. Oliver, who was not a cooperating witness for the state, pleaded guilty and received a twelve year sentence in connection with this incident. Tr. at 675.

Several other men were with them. Tr. at 30, 207.

(2) A man, identified as Charlie who is a Jamaican, pulled up in a car and started to shoot at the Defendant and his associates. Tr. at 39-40, 81. One witness testified that prior to the shooting, Charlie had been in the back parking lot and he was not sure whether Charlie had fired shots from back there. Tr. at 82.

(3) Larry Smalls, a resident of Roodner Court, was seen firing a gun. Tr. at 141-2, 336, 587.

While the witnesses did not describe the weapons used by Charlie or Larry Smalls, there were various descriptions of the weapons attributed to the Defendant and his companion.[2] No weapons were recovered in this case. Tr. at 395.

---

[2] The Defendant was described as either shooting a handgun, maybe a .38 caliber; an Uzi; or a pistol that looked like a .38 or a .357. Tr. at 33, 136, 584-5. The Defendant's stocky companion was described as either shooting a shotgun; a rifle, like an AK-47; a machine gun; or an M-16. Tr. at 30, 118, 136, 212, 581.

As the shooting broke out, Everne Johnson was sitting on a bench in front of Building 20, facing the stairwell which is where witnesses described the Defendant as shooting from. Tr. at 319, 451. Ms. Johnson died as a result of a gunshot wound to her left upper back region. Tr. at 495, 510. During the autopsy, the medical examiner discovered fragments of a bullet which were turned over to a detective. Tr. at 515. A ballistics expert testified that it was his opinion that the fragments removed from Everne Johnson's body were fired from a caliber .22 high power center fired cartridge projectile. Tr. at 541. According to the state's expert, the type of weapon which requires such a caliber would be more of a long gun or a rifle such as an AR-15 or an M-16, although at least one type of handgun requires such a caliber. Tr. at 542. He further testified that while the original Soviet and Chinese AK-47 fires a .32 caliber round, there is a Chinese AK type firearm that fires a .223 caliber round. Tr. at 543, 545.

The police officers and detectives who arrived at the scene within minutes of the shooting described the area as "chaotic." Tr. at 220, 346, 359. There were approximately 200 people milling about the complex and contaminating the crime scene. Tr. at 236, 359. An unidentified

black male approached one detective and handed him a shell casing to a .223 round; the unidentified person pointed in the direction of the roadway in front of building 20 and said he found it over there. Tr. at 236. According to the detective, the shell casing would be in the vicinity of the person who shot it, and not by the victim. Tr. at 263.

Following the presentation of the state's case-in-chief, defense counsel moved for a Judgment of Acquittal, arguing *inter alia* that the state failed to introduce any evidence that either the Defendant or one of his associates caused the death of Everne Johnson. Tr. at 642-3. The trial court denied Defendant's motion. Tr., at 666. After the Defendant presented evidence and the state presented rebuttal testimony, defense counsel moved for a Judgment of Acquittal which the trial court again denied. Tr. at 931-6.

State Appellate Court Proceedings

In affirming the trial court's denial of the Defendant's Motion For Acquittal at the end of the state's case-in-chief, the Appellate Court elected to follow the "waiver rule" and reviewed the evidence in its entirety rather than limiting its review to the evidence presented in the state's case-in-chief. *See* App. A at 41-4. While noting

that there has been growing criticism of the application of the waiver rule and the implications it may have on a criminal defendant's constitutional rights, the Appellate Court determined that the waiver rule is the prevailing law. *See* App. A, at 42 n.8.

Thus, in reviewing all of the evidence presented at trial, the Appellate Court concluded that the jury could reasonably have found that the Defendant was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of manslaughter in the first degree in connection with the death of Ms. Johnson. App. A at 44. The court relied upon the following evidence presented in the state's case-in-chief:

(1) Ms. Johnson was sitting on a bench in front of Building 20 when the shooting began. App. A at 43; Tr. at 319, 451.

(2) Ms. Johnson was struck in the back by a single bullet. App. A at 43; Tr. at 495, 510.

(3) The autopsy revealed that the fatal bullet was a .22 caliber high power center fire cartridge projectile, which is consistent with ammunition fired from a gun designed to fire .223 rounds such as an M-16, a Chinese version of an AK-47, or an AR-15. App. A at 43; Tr. at 541-2.

The remainder of the evidence which was relied upon by the Appellate Court was introduced in the Defendant's case-in-chief or in the state's rebuttal case. The Appellate Court noted that Mr. Oliver, who testified on behalf of the Defendant, stated that he used an AK-47. App. A at 43. The Court further noted that Mr. Oliver was the only person at the scene who was firing a long barreled weapon. App. A at 43. This conclusion is incorrect because while there was evidence that there was cross-fire by at least two other individuals, there was no evidence as to the type of weapons used by them. *See* Tr. at 39-40, 81; 141-2, 336, 587.

In rebuttal, the state offered the testimony of the detective who had interviewed Oliver during the police invest-igation of the shooting. The Appellate Court relied upon the detective's testimony that Oliver had told him the following: (1) that he had been firing at someone known as "Fat Mike." Tr. at 858; (2) he used a weapon with .223 caliber ammunition during the shooting. Tr. at 855; and, (3) he stated that he felt bad because it appeared that his bullet had killed Ms. Johnson. Tr. at 859. App. A at 43. However, the Court's reliance is misplaced because the detective's testimony was not offered for substantive

purposes, but only as evidence to impeach Oliver's testimony.

State Supreme Court Proceedings

After the Connecticut Appellate Court affirmed petitioner's conviction, the Connecticut Supreme Court refused to grant certification; however, one justice dissented. (App. B).

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The Connecticut Appellate Court's Application Of The "Waiver Rule" And Its Review Of The Evidence In Toto In Affirming The Trial Court's Denial Of The Defendant's Motion For Acquittal At The End Of The State's Case-In-Chief Was Not In Accord With Constitutional Principles Of Due Process Of Law.

The Connecticut Appellate Court's decision to apply the "waiver rule" in the case at bar conflicts with applicable decisions of this Court. Under the waiver rule, when a motion for acquittal at the close of the state's case is denied, the defendant may not secure appellate review of the trial court's ruling without foregoing the right to put on evidence in his own behalf. If he decides to introduce evidence, then appellate review encompasses the evidence in toto. *See generally State v. Rutan*, 194 Conn. 438, 479 A.2d 1209 (1984).

The waiver rule forces the defendant to choose between waiving the right to a defense and waiving the right to put the state to its proof. It places the defendant in a dilemma if he believes that his

motion for acquittal made at the close of the prosecution's case was erroneously denied. He may rest his case, thereby preserving his appeal, and face the risk of a conviction which may not be reversed, or he can present evidence of his innocence, thereby waiving his appeal from the original ruling, and assume the risk that this evidence may provide the missing elements of the prosecution's case.

Thus, in effect, the waiver rule violates the constitutional requirement of due process that the prosecution must establish a prima facie case by its own evidence before a defendant may be required to respond. As this Court previously stated, "[d]ue process commands that no man shall lose his liberty unless the Government has borne the burden of . . . convincing the factfinder of his guilt." *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358, 364 (1970). In *Watts v. Indiana*, 338 U.S. 49, 54 (1949), this Court recognized the following:

> Ours is the accusatorial as opposed to the inquisitorial system.... Under our system society carries the burden of proving its charge against the accused not out of his own mouth. It must establish its case, not by interrogation of the accused even under judicial

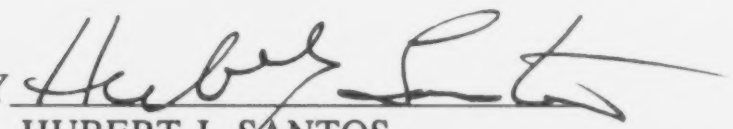
> safeguards, but by evidence independently secured through skillful investigation.

Accordingly, by applying the waiver rule in the case at bar and reviewing the evidence in toto rather than limiting its review to the evidence presented in the state's case-in-chief, the Connecticut Appellate Court's decision is in contravention of this Court's decisions relating to the prosecution's burden of proof and violated the Petitioner's constitutional rights to due process of law.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Petitioner respectfully urges this Court to grant certiorari and review the question herein presented.

THE PETITIONER

BY 

HUBERT J. SANTOS
A Member of the Bar of
the Supreme Court of the
United States

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GREGG BOOKER,

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APPENDIX A

Opinion of the Connecticut
Appellate Court

STATE OF CONNECTICUT *v.* GREGG BOOKER (9574)

O'CONNELL, FREEDMAN and CRETELLA, Js.

Convicted of the crimes of conspiracy to sell narcotics and manslaughter in the first degree, the defendant appealed to this court claiming, inter alia, that the trial court's dismissal with prejudice of murder charges, which had originally been brought against him, deprived that court of jurisdiction to try him for manslaughter. The dismissal with prejudice had been entered at the defendant's probable cause hearing after the state decided to substitute the manslaughter charges. *Held:*

1. There was no merit to the defendant's claim that the trial court's dismissal of the murder charges deprived that court of subject matter jurisdiction, and because he did not affirmatively raise the defense prior to trial that the dismissal deprived that court of personal jurisdiction that claim was considered to have been waived.
2. The defendant could not prevail on his challenge to the trial court's denial of his motion for judgment of acquittal premised on the lack of direct evidence to establish that either his gunfire or the gunfire of his companions had caused the death of one of the victims; the jury could reasonably have concluded that the cumulative effect of all of the evidence presented and the inferences to be drawn therefrom that the defendant was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.
3. The defendant's unpreserved claim that the trial court's jury instructions improperly broadened the state's theory of liability and diluted the state's burden of proof was unavailing, he having failed to establish that a constitutional violation clearly existed and that it clearly deprived him of a fair trial.

Argued April 7—decision released June 23, 1992

Substitute information charging the defendant with the crimes of conspiracy to sell narcotics, attempt to commit assault in the first degree and with two counts of the crime of manslaughter in the first degree, brought to the Superior Court in the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk and tried to the jury before *Hickey, J.*; verdict and judgment of guilty of conspiracy to sell narcotics and manslaughter in the first degree, from which the defendant appealed to this court. *Affirmed.*

Jerome J. Rosenblum, for the appellant (defendant).

Carolyn K. Longstreth, assistant state's attorney, with whom was *James Bernardi*, assistant state's attorney, and, on the brief, *Eugene Callahan*, state's attorney, for the appellee (state).

FREEDMAN, J. The defendant appeals from the judgment of conviction, rendered after a jury trial, of conspiracy to sell narcotics in violation of General Statutes §§ 53a-48 and 21a-277 and two counts of manslaughter in the first degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-55 (a) (3).[1] The defendant claims that the trial court (1) lacked jurisdiction to try him on the two counts of manslaughter in the first degree because the murder counts with which he was originally charged were dismissed with prejudice at the probable cause hearing, (2) improperly denied his motion for acquittal on one of the two counts of manslaughter in the first degree, and (3) improperly charged the jury on the issue of causation with respect to both manslaughter counts. We affirm the judgment of the trial court.

The jury could reasonably have found the following facts. On July 18, 1988, Lamont Oliver, the defendant and two or three others[2] drove from New Haven to Roodner Court, a housing project in Norwalk, to settle a dispute regarding the sale of narcotics. They arrived at the housing project at approximately 11 p.m. and approached an open area between building 13-14 and building 19-20, where they paused at the top of a stairwell that overlooked the open area. Between thirty and 100 people were gathered in the parking lots and

[1] The defendant was also charged with attempt to commit assault in the first degree in violation of General Statutes §§ 53a-59 (a) (1) and 53a-49; however, he was acquitted of this charge.

[2] There was conflicting testimony as to whether Oliver was accompanied by two or three others. It is only relevant, however, that he was accompanied by the defendant.

courtyard below. Oliver carried an assault rifle, which he had wrapped in his jacket. The defendant had a handgun, either a .38 or a .357 caliber, under his shirt.

Oliver spotted Michael "Fat Mike" Morris and Johnny Brown, a resident of Roodner Court and a convicted narcotics dealer, in the crowd. Brown and Morris were standing across the parking lot from Oliver and the defendant. Seeing Oliver unwrap his weapon, Brown stated to Morris, "Let's get out of here." They both ran through the crowd as they tried to get away.

Oliver fired shots in the air and the defendant took his handgun out of his shirt. Oliver fired in the direction of Brown and Morris as they ran for cover. He and his accomplices, including the defendant, thereafter began firing into the open area at random for approximately one and one-half minutes as they descended the stairs. Oliver, the defendant and the others with them then turned to leave, and two men in the area below, using handguns, not long barreled weapons, fired back at them as they retreated.

As a result of this gunfire, Everne Johnson, a pregnant woman who was sitting on a bench in front of building 20, was struck in the back by a bullet and died shortly thereafter. In addition, Sean Clemmons, another resident of Roodner Court, was fatally shot in the head.

A bullet fragment recovered during the autopsy performed on Johnson was part of a .22 caliber high power center fire cartridge projectile, which was consistent with the type of ammunition fired from a gun designed to fire .223 caliber rounds. Cartridges of .223 caliber are used in many long guns and rifles such as an M-16, a Chinese version of the AK-47, or an AR-15. The jury could have found that the bullet that killed Johnson had been fired from an AK-47, and that the bullet that killed Clemmons was a .38 caliber which could have been fired from either a .38 or a .357 handgun.

I

As a result of the deaths of Johnson and Clemmons, the defendant and two others were each charged with three counts of murder,[3] which required that a probable cause hearing be held prior to their prosecution. General Statutes § 54-46a. During the course of the probable cause hearing, the state announced to the trial court that "after speaking with various witnesses today, and reviewing the evidence up to this point, the state has decided to substitute manslaughter in the first degree charges charging reckless conduct." The state filed substitute informations charging, inter alia, manslaughter in the first degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-55 (a) (3). Thereafter, there was discussion between the court, the various defense counsel and the state, both on the record and in chambers, regarding the possibility that the state might reinstitute the murder charges. To allay such possibility, the state indicated that it did not intend to reinstitute the murder charges. The state then moved to have them dismissed "with prejudice" and to proceed with the manslaughter charges. The trial court granted the state's motion, dismissed the murder charges "with prejudice," vacated the prior pleas and put the three defendants, including Booker, to plea on the substitute information, to which the defendant pleaded not guilty to all charges, including the manslaughter counts.[4] The defendant was subsequently convicted, after a jury trial, of both manslaughter counts. It was the granting of the state's

[3] One of the original three counts of murder pertained to the unborn child of Everne Johnson. A charge of manslaughter in the first degree was substituted along with the other two charges but apparently was never pursued at trial.

[4] The relevant dialogue between the trial court, counsel for one of Booker's codefendants and the state's attorney was as follows:

"State's Attorney: Yes, Your Honor, The issue that was raised here was whether or not the state intended to re-charge these murder charges. And

motion to dismiss the murder charges "with prejudice" that the defendant claims deprived the trial court of jurisdiction to proceed with the charges of manslaughter in the first degree.

We must first determine the precise claim of the defendant. Initially, the defendant, in his brief, claimed that the dismissal with prejudice deprived the court of *personal* jurisdiction. At oral argument before this court, however, the defendant made it clear that he had abandoned his claim of lack of personal jurisdiction and was not claiming double jeopardy. What he does claim, for the first time at oral argument before this court, is that the granting of the motion to dismiss the murder charges "with prejudice" deprived the trial court of *subject matter* jurisdiction of the manslaughter charges. This claim is without merit.

The defendant never raised the issue of subject matter jurisdiction during the probable cause hearing, prior to or during the trial to the jury, or in his brief to this court. The first mention of subject matter jurisdiction

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the state has made the representation that it does not. And therefore the state will move to dismiss its murder charges, and reinstitute the manslaughter charges.

. . .

"Defense Counsel: I take it the motion is being made by the state with prejudice.

. . .

"State's Attorney: Yes, Your Honor.

"The Court: Okay. Prior pleas and elections have been vacated. The state's motion to dismiss . . . three counts of murder with regard to Mr. Booker, motions to dismiss are granted. The state's proceeding on substitute information—

"State's Attorney: Charging three counts of manslaughter, Your Honor.

"The Court: In the first degree in violation of § 53a-55a (3), the gentlemen are now ready to be put to plea.

"The Court:—Booker, the charge of manslaughter in the first degree, three counts, in violation of § 53a-55a (3), how do you plead?

"Mr. Booker: Not guilty."

was in oral argument to this court. We address the issue, however, because "[u]nlike jurisdiction over the person, subject matter jurisdiction cannot be created through consent or waiver. . . . Once the question of lack of jurisdiction is raised, it must be disposed of no matter in what form it is presented. . . . The court must fully resolve it before proceeding further with the case. . . ." (Citations omitted; internal quotation marks omitted.) *Vincenzo* v. *Warden*, 26 Conn. App. 132, 135, 599 A.2d 31 (1991).

"Jurisdiction of the subject matter is the power [of the court] to hear and determine cases of the general class to which the proceedings in question belong. . . . A court has subject matter jurisdiction if it has the authority to adjudicate a particular type of legal controversy. Such jurisdiction relates to the court's competency to exercise power, and not to the regularity of the court's exercise of that power." (Citations omitted; internal quotation marks omitted.) *Castro* v. *Viera*, 207 Conn. 420, 427, 541 A.2d 1216 (1988).

In the matter at hand there is no question that the trial court had the power to hear and determine criminal matters, which is "the general class to which the proceedings in question belong." Id.; see also *State* v. *Carey*, 222 Conn. 299, 305–306, A.2d (1992). The trial court had "the authority to adjudicate [this] particular type of legal controversy." Id. The dismissal with prejudice entered by the trial court at the probable cause hearing, therefore, could not have divested the court of subject matter jurisdiction over the manslaughter charges.

A dismissal with prejudice may operate to preclude the state from seeking a conviction of any lesser included crime encompassed by the information being dismissed. See *State* v. *Morrill*, 193 Conn. 602, 612, 478 A.2d 994 (1984). It is important to distinguish, how-

ever, between a lack of subject matter jurisdiction and a possible defense or bar to the prosecution of a particular charge. More important for the present case is that a defense or bar to prosecution, such as a lack of personal jurisdiction, must be affirmatively raised by the defendant prior to trial or his right to its protection is waived. Practice Book §§ 808, 810, 811 and 815; *State* v. *Vincent*, 194 Conn. 198, 201–204, 479 A.2d 237 (1984).[5] A claim of a lack of subject matter jurisdiction, on the other hand, cannot be waived and may be raised at any time. *Vincenzo* v. *Warden*, supra. As we have determined that the defendant's claim is not properly one of subject matter jurisdiction and because it was not raised at any time prior to oral argument before us, it is considered waived.[6] Additionally, at oral argu-

[5] "Section 815 (4) provides that questions concerning the jurisdiction of the court over the defendant may be raised by a motion to dismiss prior to trial. Section 808 declares that a pretrial motion is the exclusive means of raising such a defense if it is capable of determination prior to trial. Under § 811, all pretrial motions must be made not later than ten days after entry of a plea, or 'for good cause shown, at such later time as the judicial authority may fix.' Finally, § 810 provides that failure to abide by these rules constitutes a waiver of defenses or objections required to be raised before trial, such as 'the absence of jurisdiction of the court over the defendant' referred to in § 815 (4)." *State* v. *Vincent*, 194 Conn. 198, 201–202, 479 A.2d 237 (1984).

[6] We do not mean to imply that such a defense or bar to prosecution in fact existed on the facts of the present case. The trial court's characterization of the action taken by it as a dismissal with prejudice is not necessarily dispositive of the effect to be given to such action. This court may make its own inquiry into the action of the trial court in the context in which it occurred in order to determine the effect of such action. *State* v. *Paolella*, 210 Conn. 110, 122, 554 A.2d 702 (1989). It is clear from an examination of the proceedings at the probable cause hearing that what the defendant was seeking was an assurance that the state would not reinstate the murder charges. He was at all times completely aware that the state intended to proceed on the charges of manslaughter in the first degree and in fact the substitute information was filed before any action was taken by the trial court. Immediately after the trial court dismissed the murder charges, the defendant was put to plea on the manslaughter charges. It cannot reasonably be said that the trial court, by its actions, intended to preclude the state from pursuing any further charges against the defendant other than murder.

ment before us, the defendant expressly waived or abandoned any claim other than a lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

II

The defendant next claims that, after the close of the state's case-in-chief, the trial court improperly denied his motion for judgment of acquittal. The defendant makes this claim only as to the manslaughter charge relating to the death of Johnson.[7] He argues that because there was evidence of return gunfire, and because the information required the state to prove that the gunfire of the defendant or his companions caused the victim's death, as opposed to the return gunfire from others in the courtyard, a reasonable doubt existed as to the cause of the victim's death. The defendant argues, therefore, that the jury could not have reasonably concluded, on the facts established and the inferences reasonably drawn therefrom, that the cumulative effect of the evidence with respect to this particular victim established his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

"Before we can reach the merits of the defendant's challenge to the sufficiency of the state's case, we must determine whether such a claim is reviewable at all, in light of the defendant's introduction of evidence in his own behalf . . . ." *State* v. *Rutan,* 194 Conn. 438, 440, 479 A.2d 1209 (1984). "Under the waiver rule, when a motion for acquittal at the close of the state's case is denied, a defendant may not secure appellate review of the trial court's ruling without foregoing the right to put on evidence in his or her own behalf. The defendant's sole remedy is to remain silent and, if con-

[7] General Statutes § 53a-55 (a) provides: "A person is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree when . . . (3) under circumstances evincing an extreme indifference to human life, he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another person, and thereby causes the death of another person."

victed, to seek reversal of the conviction because of insufficiency of the state's evidence. If the defendant elects to introduce evidence, the appellate review encompasses the evidence in toto. The defendant then runs the risk that the testimony of defense witnesses will fill an evidentiary gap in the state's case." Id.; *State* v. *Kari*, 26 Conn. App. 286, 291, 600 A.2d 1374 (1991).[8]

The defendant in this case elected to present a defense. We will review the evidence, therefore, in its entirety. "It is well established that in reviewing a claim of insufficient evidence, a two-part inquiry is undertaken. 'We first review the evidence presented at the trial, construing it in the light most favorable to sustaining the jury's verdict. We then determine whether, upon the facts thus established and the inferences reasonably drawn therefrom, the jury could reasonably have concluded that the cumulative effect of the evidence established guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. . . . In this process of review, it does not diminish the probative force of the evidence that it consists, in whole or in part, of evidence that is circumstantial rather than direct.' (Citations omitted.) *State* v. *Sinclair*, 197 Conn. 574, 576, 500 A.2d 539 (1985). Findings of fact that are consistent with guilt are afforded great deference unless they are improbable and unconvincing. *State* v. *Osman*, 218 Conn. 432, 437, 589 A.2d 1227 (1991)." *State* v. *Gray*, 221 Conn. 713, 719-20, A.2d (1992).

Keeping in mind that the defendant's claim of insufficient evidence is limited to the death of Johnson only,

[8] We recognize that our Supreme Court has acknowledged the growing criticism of the application of the waiver rule and the implications it may have on a criminal defendant's constitutional rights. *State* v. *Simino*, 200 Conn. 113, 118 n.5, 509 A.2d 1039 (1986); *State* v. *Lizzi*, 199 Conn. 462, 464-65, 508 A.2d 16 (1986); *State* v. *Rutan*, 194 Conn. 438, 444, 479 A.2d 1209 (1984); *State* v. *Duhan*, 194 Conn. 347, 352, 481 A.2d 48 (1984). Because, the waiver rule is still the prevailing law of this state, we apply it in this case.

we will limit our discussion to the evidence presented regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding her death. Johnson was sitting on a bench in front of building 20 when the shooting began. She was struck in the back by a single bullet. The initial targets of Oliver's gunfire were Morris and Brown, who ran directly past Johnson in an effort to seek cover when the shooting began. Oliver and his companions fired shots into the courtyard for approximately one and one-half minutes.

An autopsy revealed that the fatal bullet was a .22 high power center fire cartridge projectile. The state's ballistics expert testified that the bullet was consistent with ammunition fired from a gun designed to fire .223 rounds, usually long barreled guns, and rarely handguns. He further testified that the bullet found in Johnson could have been fired from an M-16, a Chinese version of the AK-47, or an AR-15. In addition, the defendant presented a ballistics expert who acknowledged that an AK-47 could have fired the bullet that killed Johnson.

Oliver testified, albeit on behalf of the defendant, that he had used an AK-47. He was, therefore, the only person at the scene who was firing a long barreled weapon, and thus the most likely person to have fired the fatal shot. The state, in rebuttal, also presented the testimony of Detective James Saraceni, who had interviewed Oliver during the police investigation of the shooting. Saraceni testified that Oliver had told him that he had been firing at someone known as "Fat Mike," who ran by building 20 near the place where Johnson was sitting. Saraceni also testified that Oliver told him that the weapon he used during the shooting used .223 calliber ammunition. Finally, he testified that Oliver admitted to him that it appeared that his bullet had killed Johnson.

From the evidence presented and the inferences reasonably drawn therefrom, we cannot say that the jury could not reasonably have found that the defendant was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of manslaughter in the first degree regarding the death of Johnson. The jury could reasonably have concluded beyond a reasonable doubt that, when Oliver, who had the only long barreled weapon at the scene, was shooting at Brown and Morris, one of his bullets struck and killed Johnson. This conclusion is further supported by the fact that those who returned gunfire at Oliver, the defendant and the others were between the defendant and Johnson, and therefore Johnson was not in their line of fire. This conclusion negates the inference raised by the defendant that Johnson was killed by the return fire of others not associated with him and Oliver.[9] It was reasonable for the jury to conclude that the defendant aided Oliver, and, therefore, to find that the defendant is guilty of manslaughter as charged. Despite the lack of direct evidence, a conclusion of guilt may be premised on the cumulative effect of the evidence presented and the inferences reasonably drawn therefrom. *State* v. *Weinberg,* 215 Conn. 231, 253, 567 A.2d 1237 (1989). In addition, although there was conflicting testimony, "we must defer to the jury's assessment of the credibility of the witnesses based on its firsthand observation of their conduct, demeanor and attitude." *State* v. *Henning,* 220 Conn. 417, 420, 599 A.2d 1065 (1991).

III

The defendant's final claim is that the trial court improperly broadened the state's theory of liability and diluted the state's burden of proof. Specifically, he claims that the trial court misled the jury into believing that it could find the defendant guilty even if it con-

[9] There was no evidence presented that those who returned gunfire directed their weapons in any direction other than at the defendant and his companions.

cluded that the victims were shot by those firing back at the defendant and his companions.[10] The defendant's request to charge did not include a requested charge on the issue and elements of causation with respect to either manslaughter count and the defendant failed to take exception to the trial court's instructions as given. In fact, the defendant affirmatively expressed his satisfaction with every aspect of the jury instructions.[11]

Without deciding whether the conduct of the defendant at trial constituted a waiver of his right to chal-

[10] The challenged portion of the trial court's jury instructions is as follows: "The third and final element of the crime charged here is that the defendant—the defendant's conduct must have caused the death of another person. This means that the defendant's conduct was the proximate cause of the [victim's] death. An act or failure to act is the proximate cause of death when it substantially and materially contributes in a natural and continuous sequence, unbroken by an efficient intervening cause to the resulting death. It occurred, and the predominating cause, the substantial factor, from which the death follows as a natural, direct and immediate consequence. It is necessary—it is not necessary, the particular kind of harm that result from the defendant's act be intended by him. Where the death or injury caused by the defendant's conduct is a foreseeable and natural result of that conduct, the law considers the chain of legal causation unbroken and holds the defendant criminally responsible. . . .

"The trial court then immediately limited the application of the proximate cause concept in the present case with the following instruction: "Beginning with count three, you must find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant caused the death of the deceased, Sean Clemmons. Before you may do so, you must find beyond a reasonable doubt that the shot which killed Sean Clemmons was fired by Greg Booker or one of the men whom he allegedly aided or abetted. If you harbor a reasonable doubt as to whether the shot which killed Sean Clemmons was fired by others, not necessarily allied with the defendant, then you must find him not guilty of paragraph three. The same is true with regard to paragraph four [relating to Everne Johnson]."

[11] Immediately prior to the trial court's administration of the jury instructions to the jury, the following discussion took place:

"Mr. Bernardi [The Prosecutor]: All right. Now, before we bring out the jury, we should say something with regard to the instructions.

"The Court: All right.

"Mr. Bernardi: The state—I think requests to instruct have been filed by both the state and defense, and reviewed by Your Honor, myself, and

lenge the court's instructions, as the state suggests, we conclude that this claim fails under the well established principles for review of unpreserved claims as set forth in *State* v. *Golding*, 213 Conn. 233, 239–40, 567 A.2d 823 (1989). Because the defendant failed to request an instruction on this issue or to take exception to the court's instruction as given, he can prevail on his unpreserved constitutionally based claims only if the following four conditions are met: "(1) the record is adequate to review the alleged claim of error; (2) the claim is of constitutional magnitude alleging the violation of a fundamental right; (3) the alleged constitutional violation clearly exists and clearly deprived the defendant of a fair trial; and (4) if subject to harmless error analysis, the state has failed to demonstrate harmlessness of the alleged constitutional violation beyond a reasonable doubt." Id.

A claim that the court's jury instructions improperly enlarged the scope of the offense charged implicates the criminal defendant's sixth amendment rights, under the federal constitution, to be sufficiently informed of the nature of the charges against him.[12] *State* v. *Ruscoe*, 212 Conn. 223, 253, 563 A.2d 267 (1989), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 1084, 110 S. Ct. 1144, 107 L. Ed. 2d 1049 (1990). "In reviewing a constitutionally based chal-

counsel for the defendant, and as they—as they've been filed by both the state and the defense, the state and the defense have no difficulty with the charge that Your Honor is going to give at this point.

"The Court: All right. Mr. Imhoff?

"Mr. Imhoff [Defense Counsel]: I concur in that Your Honor.

"The Court: All right. Okay. Bring in the jury.

Immediately after the trial court gave the jurors their instructions and dismissed them for deliberations, the following discussion occurred:

"The Court: Is there any comment on the charge or—

"Mr. Bernardi: I don't have any comment.

"Mr. Imhoff: No, Your Honor."

[12] The defendant did not present an independent state constitutional claim, and therefore we need not consider this claim on state constitutional grounds.

lenge to the court's instructions to the jury, we must examine the charge as a whole to determine whether it is reasonably possible that the jury was misled by the challenged instruction. . . . The charge is not to be judged in artificial isolation from the overall charge." (Citations omitted; internal quotation marks omitted.) *State* v. *Falcon*, 26 Conn. App. 259, 269, 600 A.2d 1364 (1991).

Viewing the instructions as a whole in this case, the defendant's claim must fail because he cannot satisfy *Golding's* third prong. Although the trial court's initial discussion of proximate cause may have been overly broad as applied to this particular case, the trial court immediately proceeded to limit the proximate cause concept by further instructing the jury. Specifically, the trial court expressly stated to the jury that they must find that either the defendant or one of his companions fired the bullets that killed the victims in order to enter guilty verdicts on the manslaughter counts, and that if they harbored a reasonable doubt as to whether the fatal shots were fired by others not necessarily with the defendant, then they must find the defendant not guilty of both manslaughter counts.

"The jury is presumed, in the absence of a fair indication to the contrary, to have followed the court's instructions. *State* v. *Ortiz*, 217 Conn. 648, 669, 588 A.2d 127 (1991)." *State* v. *Parris*, 219 Conn. 283, 294, 592 A.2d 943 (1991). Reading the instructions as a whole, as we must, the defendant cannot establish that a constitutional violation clearly exists and that it clearly deprived him of a fair trial. His claim, therefore, must fail.

The judgment is affirmed.

In this opinion the other judges concurred.

APPENDIX B

Denial of The Petition For
Certification By The
Connecticut Supreme Court

STATE OF CONNECTICUT *v.* RALPH LAGO, SR.

The defendant's petition for certification for appeal from the Appellate Court, 28 Conn. App. 9, is denied.

BERDON, J., dissenting. I would grant certification on the following issues: "(a) Where the police have engaged in unnecessarily suggestive procedures, should the legal question of reliability be examined with exceptionally close scrutiny, and should the standard of appellate review of a finding of reliability be de novo under article first, § 8, of the Connecticut constitution or the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution or both?

"(b) Under the appropriate test, was the evidence reliable?

"(c) In the absence of trial court findings on reliability, should a new trial be ordered?"

Wesley W. Horton and *Robert M. Shields, Jr.*, in support of the petition.

James A. Killen, assistant state's attorney, in opposition.

Decided September 17, 1992

STATE OF CONNECTICUT *v.* GREGG BOOKER

The defendant's petition for certification for appeal from the Appellate Court, 28 Conn. App. 34, is denied.

BERDON, J., dissenting. I would grant the defendant's petition for certification.

Hubert J. Santos and *Hope C. Seeley*, in support of the petition.

Carolyn K. Longstreth, assistant state's attorney, in opposition.

Decided September 17, 1992

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(2)

No. 92-1039

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JAN 13 1993
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1992

GREGG BOOKER,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

Respondent.

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE APPELLATE COURT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

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CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION INVOLVED

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides, in pertinent part:

> "No State shall...deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;..."

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STATUTORY PROVISION INVOLVED

Connecticut General Statutes 53a-55 (Rev. to 1989) provides, in pertinent part:

> "(a) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree when ... (3) under circumstances evincing an extreme indifference to human life, he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another person, and thereby causes the death of another person."

------♦------

SUPREME COURT RULES INVOLVED

Rule 10. Considerations Governing Review on Writ of Certiorari.

.1. A review on writ of certiorari is not a matter of right, but of judicial discretion. A petition for a writ of certiorari will be granted only when there are special and important reasons therefor. The following, while neither controlling nor fully measuring the Court's discretion, indicate the character of reasons that will be considered:

...

(b) When a state court of last resort has decided a federal question in a way that conflicts with the decision of another state court of last resort or of a United States court of appeals.

(c) When a state court or a United States court of appeals has decided an important question of federal law which has not been, but should be, settled by this Court, or has decided a federal question in a way that conflicts with applicable decisions of this Court.

------♦------

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the Connecticut Appellate Court is printed at 28 Conn. App. 34, 611 A.2d 878 (1992).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Procedural History

As the result of a shootout, the petitioner and two accomplices were charged with murder. After the commencement of the probable cause hearing, the state filed a substitute information charging the petitioner with manslaughter in the first degree. General Statutes § 53a-55(a)(3).

Thereafter, the petitioner was tried by jury on a four-count information charging him with conspiracy to sell narcotics; General Statutes §§ 21a-277, 53a-48; attempt to commit assault in the first degree; General Statutes §§ 53a-59(a)(1), 53a-49; and two counts of accessory to manslaughter in the first degree. General Statutes § 53a-54(a)(3). He was acquitted of the assault charge and convicted on the three other counts. Thereafter, the trial court, Hickey, J., sentenced him to an effective term of imprisonment of 30 years.

The petitioner appealed to the Connecticut Appellate Court [hereinafter "the Appellate Court"]. The Appellate Court rejected the petitioner's claims and affirmed the

judgment. *State v. Booker*, 28 Conn. App. 34, 611 A.2d 878 (1992). On July 10, 1992, the petitioner filed a petition for certification to the Connecticut Supreme Court, which was denied on September 17, 1992.

B. Facts Pertinent To The Petitioner's Claim

During the late spring of 1988, the petitioner and New Haven narcotics dealer Lamont Oliver conspired to sell heroin and cocaine at a Norwalk housing project. They charged one-half the price demanded by the local narcotics dealers. The latter conveyed their dissatisfaction to the petitioner and Oliver.

On the night of July 18, 1988, the petitioner, Oliver, and three other men traveled from New Haven to the Norwalk site. T. 12, 94. After arming themselves with firearms, they approached an open area between Building 13-14 and Building 19-20 and paused at the top of a stairwell. Between 30 and 100 people were gathered below in the parking lots and a courtyard.

Oliver said "Where are they?" or "Is that him?" and began to unwrap a rifle he carried concealed in a denim

jacket. A local narcotics dealer was standing across the parking lot. He said "Let's get out of here" to his companion and the two ran in front of Building 20. T. 212. The five gunmen then slowly descended the stairs while firing their guns across the parking lots and toward Buildings 19 and 20. Everyone in the area began to run away. Subsequently, when Oliver and his men began to flee, two men were seen firing back at them. The positions of those returning fire were described by witnesses and marked on diagrams of the scene.

One of the two victims, Everne Johnson, was sitting on a bench in front of Building 20 when the shooting began. She was struck by a bullet in the back and died soon thereafter. Her body was found near the bench.

A bullet fragment recovered during an autopsy performed on Johnson was a .22 high power center-fired cartridge projectile. The state's ballistics expert testified that the fragment was consistent with ammunition fired from a gun designed to fire .223 rounds. The expert witness further stated that this type of bullet is used in numerous long guns and rifles, but very few handguns. It could

have been fired from an M-16, a Chinese version of the AK-47, or an AR-15.

Witnesses described Oliver's assault rifle as a machine gun, an AK-47, or an M-16. Based on the description, a police officer believed it was an AR-15. The petitioner used a handgun, described by witnesses as either a .38 or a .357 semiautomatic. There was no description of the guns used by the three additional men accompanying Oliver or the two who fired back at them.

Lamont Oliver testified for the defense. He acknowledged that he had used an AK-47, but claimed that it used larger bullets than .22 caliber. He denied firing at building 20 or telling anyone he had.

In rebuttal, the state presented the testimony of a detective who had interviewed Oliver months earlier. The detective related that Oliver told him he was firing at some one who ran by Building 20 and that his gun used .223 caliber ammunition. Oliver acknowledged to the detective that it appeared his bullet killed Johnson.[1]

---

[1] The detective's testimony was not objected to by the defense and the prosecution did not offer it only for its impeachment value.

The trial court instructed the jury that the petitioner could be found guilty as an accessory to manslaughter in the first degree if he or one of his associates caused the death of Everne Johnson.

C. The Petitioner's Claim On Appeal And Disposition Reached By The Appellate Court

On appeal, the petitioner claimed that the evidence was insufficient to allow the jury to find that Johnson's death was caused by him or one of his accomplices, as opposed to those who fired back at them. While defense counsel stated that the "focus" of his claim was the denial of his motion for judgment of acquittal at the end of the state's case in chief, he did not discuss or challenge the waiver rule.[2]

The state made no mention of the waiver doctrine in its brief. However, in addition to the evidence presented during the state's case in chief, it relied on evidence

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[2] Pursuant to the "waiver rule", appellate review of the sufficiency of the evidence encompasses any evidence presented by the defendant or in rebuttal, not just that presented during the state's case in chief. *See generally*, 2 Wright, *Federal Practice and Procedure* (West 1982) §463.

presented during rebuttal, that is, Oliver's admission that he shot Johnson.

In finding the evidence of causation sufficient, the Appellate Court stated and applied the waiver rule.

The petitioner challenged the validity of the waiver doctrine in his petition for certification to the Connecticut Supreme Court.

REASONS TO DENY THE PETITION

A. The Issue of the Waiver Rule's Validity Was Not Decided Below

No Connecticut court has ruled upon the constitutional validity of the waiver doctrine. Although the Appellate Court relied upon the waiver doctrine and recognized the criticism thereof, it made no analysis of its validity. It was not until after the Appellate Court affirmed his convictions that the petitioner challenged the validity of the waiver rule in his petition to the Connecticut Supreme Court. Since the Appellate Court decision did not address the validity of the waiver rule, the denial of certification by the Connecticut Supreme Court does not represent a decision on the merits of this question.

It is not the practice of this Court to review the judgments of state courts as to federal questions the state court has not had the opportunity to consider and decide. Justice Brennan, "State Court Decisions and the Supreme Court," 31 Penn. Bar Ass'n. Q. 393, 399-400 (1960). Accordingly, in the absence of a decision by the state's highest court squarely addressing the question presented, the validity of the waiver rule is not appropriate for certiorari. Rules of the Supreme Court, Rule 10.

B. No Federal Question Is Presented

The waiver doctrine is a rule of appellate procedure which is not of constitutional magnitude. It does not alter the state's burden of proving the accused guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, nor does it compel the defendant to present evidence or incriminate himself. The rule merely imposes a strategic decision on the defendant and requires him to accept the consequences of his choice.

The reasons for and against the rule are policy-based rather than constitutional in nature. For example, proponents of the rule point to the fact that it increases the accuracy of criminal trials: the evidence should not be

found insufficient where it is, in fact, sufficient. 2 Wright, Federal Practice and Procedure (West 1982) § 463. It is also stated that the waiver rule reflects commitment to the adversary system. *Id.* To the contrary, opponents of the doctrine argue that it compromises the right to have the state prove the defendant guilty before he may be put to proof and thereby creates an "appearance of unfairness". *State v. Simpson*, 64 Haw. 363, 641 P.2d 320, 325 (1982); *State v. Bachellor*, 89 N.J.L. 433, 98 A. 829, 830 (1916).

The resolution of such competing policy concerns is a task to be undertaken by local jurisdictions under the rule-making authority. Indeed, states which decline to apply the rule do so pursuant to local rules of court, not as a matter of constitutional law. *State v. Pennington*, 534 So. 2d 393 (Fla. 1988); *State v. Bachellor*, *supra*; *State v. Parks*, 56 Ohio App. 3d 8, 564 N.E.2d 747, 749 (1990), *citing Helmick v. Republic-Franklin Ins. Co.*, 39 Ohio St. 3d 71, 529 N.E. 2d 464 (1988); *Com. v. Cote*, 15 Mass. App. 229, 444 N.E. 2d 1282 (Mass. 1983); *State v. Adkins*, 786 S.W.2d 642 (Tenn. 1990).

In the absence of any constitutional question, the validity of the waiver rule in Connecticut courts is not a federal question.

C. The Petitioner Has Failed To Demonstrate That The Decision Below Is In Conflict With The Decision Of Another State Court, A Federal Court Of Appeal Or This Court

The petitioner has failed to show conflict among state and/or federal jurisdictions with respect to the waiver rule. Although, in the past, the waiver doctrine has been the subject of criticism and inconsistency among the Courts of Appeal; *see Maffei v. United States*, 406 U.S. 938 (1972) (Douglas J., dissenting); *Cephus v. United States*, 324 F.2d 893, 896-97 (D.C. Cir. 1963); Comment, "The Motion for Acquittal: A Neglected Safeguard," 70 Yale L.J. 1151 (1961); there is now a consensus among the twelve circuits as to the rule's validity and wisdom. *United States v. Chueng*, 836 F.2d 729, 730, n.1 (1st Cir. 1989); *United States v. Tyler*, 758 F.2d 66, 69 (2d Cir. 1985); *United States v. Wright-Barker*, 784 F.2d 161, 170 (3d Cir. 1986); *United States v. Heller*, 527 F.2d 1173 (4th Cir. 1975);

United States v. Whittington, 783 F.2d 1210, 1216 (5th Cir. 1986), *cert. denied*, 479 U.S. 882 (1986); *United States v. Black*, 525 F.2d 668, 669 (6th Cir. 1975); *United States v. Roman*, 728 F.2d 846, 858 (7th Cir. 1984); *United States v. Wetzel*, 514 F.2d 175, 177 (8th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 423 U.S. 844 (1975); *United States v. Patton*, 771 F.2d 1240, 1243 (9th Cir. 1985); *United States v. Walker*, 915 F.2d 1463, 1466 (10th Cir. 1990); *United States v. Correa-Tobon*, 748 F.2d 1509, 1511 (11th Cir. 1984); *United States v. Foster*, 783 F.2d 1082, 1083-85 (D.C. Cir. 1986).

It also appears that a majority of the state courts subscribe to the waiver rule. *See e.g. State v. Nunez*, 167 Ariz. 272, 806 P.2d 861, 868 (1991); *State v. Rutan*, 194 Conn. 438, 444, 479 A.2d 1209 (1984); *People v. Barrow*, 133 Ill. 2d 226, 139 Ill. Dec. 728, 549 N.E. 2d 240, 250 (1989); *Kuckel v. State*, 570 N.E. 2d 910, 915 (Ind. 1991); *State v. Smith*, 332 So. 2d 773 (La. 1976); *State v. Stringer*, 557 So. 2d 796, 797 (Miss. 1990); *State v. White*, 798 S.W. 2d 694, 696-97 (Mo. 1990); *State v. Thomas*, 238 Neb. 4, 468 N.W.2d 607, 609 (Neb. 1991); *State v. Lane*, 328 N.C. 598, 403 S.E. 2d 267, 272 (1991), *cert. denied*, ___ U.S.

___, 112 S.Ct. 319 (1991); *State v. Schaeffer*, 450 N.W. 2d 754, 756 (N.D. 1990); *Com. v. Wallace*, 522 Pa. 297, 561 A.2d 719, 729 (1989); *State v. Henshaw*, 557 A.2d 1204, 1207 (R.I. 1989).

In the absence of a demonstrated conflict among the nation's appellate courts as to the waiver rule's constitutional validity, the issue is not worthy of certiorari review. Rules of the Supreme Court, Rule 10.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the State of Connecticut respectfully urges this Court to deny the petition for a writ of certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

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